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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Released February 9, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

February 1, 1945

January brought extremes in weather, but no important national changes in prospects for production on the farms this season. A large northeastern area, nearly smothered by drifting snow, has been fighting to keep vital supplies moving on roads and railroads. Shortages of feed have been acute in some localities, but the production of milk has been well maintained. The deep snow has limited some outdoor work but has blanketed grass and grain, and prospects are not unfavorable. The principal commercial farming areas are expected to go ahead about as they did last year, but some further decreases in farm activity are likely near industrial cities.

In the South winter crops appear to have a fair start and preparations for spring planting have begun about as usual. There are scattered reports of an increase in the number of empty tenant houses and of some cotton, corn and soybeans still in the fields because of labor shortage last fall. Downward adjustments in the acreages of some crops in 1945 are therefore to be expected, but the large quantity of fertilizers being bought will help to maintain yields.

In the Great Plains States there has been about the normal fall and winter rainfall, after a wet spring and summer which left more than the usual reserves of subsoil moisture in most States except Wyoming and parts of Montana. Some corn and sorghum is still in the fields, and locally there are substantial quantities that are piled out of doors and are being marketed with difficulty because of high moisture content and shortage of grain cars. These States, as a group, have had several outstandingly favorable seasons; have prospects for a near-record crop of winter wheat, have large supplies of roughage and feed grain on hand and have promising prospects for good early grass. Some farmers are limiting livestock to what they can handle with present help, letting the calves do the milking and adopting other means of saving labor. But after the hard knocks of the drought and depression years, the combination of present moisture reserves and present prices look to many like the opportunity of a lifetime, and farmers will be "letting no grass grow under their feet". In the central Corn Belt States, prospects are favorable but less unusual. As in other States, the drafting of more boys from the farms may be partially offset by further utilization of tractor equipment but some of the less essential work may be left undone. Prospects are for further shifts and changes in crops and livestock to meet war conditions rather than for further increases in output.

The States west of the Rocky Mountains had the driest January in 20 years. Some areas, particularly parts of California, had good rains in November, and there have been some widespread rains in early February, but rather large areas will need more than normal precipitation in the next few months to insure satisfactory growth of range grass and dry land crops and to provide an adequate supply of water for irrigation. The demand for many of the farm products in this area has been increased by war conditions or by the local increases in population and in payrolls. Not all sections or all products are equally favored but so far many farmers have been able to maintain production by paying unprecedented wages. They will probably continue to pull farm workers from other States in 1945.

Detailed records of farmers' plans will not be collected till next month but the impression gained from reports on current conditions is that the national farm plant will be worked close to the capacity of present manpower and present equipment, but unusually favorable weather will be needed to enable farmers to repeat the wonderful production of the last 3 years.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

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3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS: United States production of oranges for the 1944-45 season is now estimated at 104,638,000 boxes -- 2 percent more than the previous record high of last season -- 23 percent above 2 years ago and 54 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Production prospects are above last month for California Navels and Florida Early and Mid-Season varieties. Florida tangerines are now indicated at 4,100,000 boxes and compare with 3,600,000 last year. Total grapefruit production for the country in 1944-45 is estimated at 49,841,000 boxes -- 11 percent below the record large crop of last year but practically the same size crop as harvested 2 years ago. The Florida crop is indicated 1,100,000 boxes larger than a month ago. The California lemon crop at 13,321,000 boxes is estimated the same as last month -- 21 percent above last year but 11 percent below the large 1942-43 crop.

In Florida, January weather conditions were favorable for the development of citrus fruit. An embargo on shipments into the Northeast during the last week in January and first week in February limited the shipments of fresh fruit, but processing was active and picking of groves continued at the usual seasonal rate. By the first week of February about 18 million boxes of oranges, 15 million boxes of grapefruit and 3.7 million boxes of tangerines had been utilized. Of this amount about 4.5 million boxes of oranges and 11.0 million boxes of grapefruit had been processed. The harvest of midseason oranges is nearing completion, and Valencias are now being picked -- about a month earlier than last year. The grapefruit crop is about 2/3 marketed with the fresh and processed markets competing sharply for fruit. The tangerine harvest is nearly over, with size and embargo restrictions limiting the movement of fruit. On February 1 about 10 percent of the crop was left for harvest. Florida oranges, now indicated at 43,500,000 boxes, are about 6 percent less than last year. Early and Mid-Season varieties, estimated at 22,000,000 boxes, total 15 percent less than the record 1943-44 crop. Harvest of these varieties will be about completed in February. Valencias, which will be marketed from February to July, are indicated at 21,500,000 boxes -- 5 percent above last year's harvest. The Florida grapefruit crop, now indicated at 22,600,000 boxes, is 27 percent less than last year's record large crop. Losses from the October hurricane were much greater for grapefruit than for oranges. Grapefruit losses were especially large in the important Polk County area.

In California, January was almost a completely rainless month over the southern citrus counties. However, good rains occurred February 1 and 2 over nearly all areas of the State. These rains were needed for sizing the Valencia orange crop which has an unusually heavy set this year. Valencias -- marketed during the spring and summer months -- are forecast at 36,198,000 boxes. If realized this would be 17 percent larger than last year's harvest. Production prospects improved for the Navel and Miscellaneous oranges during January, and the 19,500,000 boxes now indicated is 4 percent above the January 1 estimate, but 7 percent below the 1943-44 crop. A cold spell occurred from January 20-22, and citrus growers in the colder areas used heaters freely. No important frost losses occurred, with the possible exception of lemons. Some small fruits are reported shedding, but this is not expected to have much effect on the size of the State's lemon crop.

In Texas, January growing conditions were favorable. Generous rains were received on February 1 in all the Lower Valley areas. Groves have been given good care and the fruit being harvested is of good quality. Grapefruit production estimated at 20,150,000 boxes is 14 percent above last year. Approximately 12.5 million boxes had been utilized to February 1, consisting of about 5.8 million boxes for processing and 6.7 million boxes for the fresh market. The Texas orange crop is estimated at 3,850,000 boxes with about 2.6 million boxes utilized to February 1.

The Arizona grapefruit crop is placed at 3,800,000 boxes -- 7 percent less than the 1943-44 production but 71 percent above the 10-year average. Orange production at 1,220,000 boxes compares with 1,100,000 last year.

In Louisiana, practically all of the Satsumas have been harvested, picking of Tangerines and Navels is nearing completion while many seedlings and all Valencias remain for harvest. The indicated crop of 370,000 boxes is 54 percent larger than last year and 36 percent above average.

MILK PRODUCTION: For the fourth consecutive month milk production on farms in the United States was at record levels for the season and appreciably higher than a year earlier. Liberal feeding of grain and concentrates helped to maintain the seasonal upswing of milk flow despite cold and stormy weather in many sections of the country during the month. January milk production, estimated at 8.9 billion pounds, was 3 percent higher than in 1944, a somewhat smaller gain from the corresponding month the previous year than in either November or December. Production during January was equivalent to 2.07 pounds per capita daily, lower than for the first month of 1942 and 1943, but higher than for any other January in records dating back through 1928.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1934-43 Average, 1944 and 1945

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita			
	Average:				Average:			
	1934-43:	1944	1945	1944	1934-43:	1944	1945	
	billion pounds				Pct.			
January	7,938	8,634	8,926	103	1.94	2.02	2.07	

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents gained about seasonally during January, rising from a daily average of 12.70 pounds at the beginning of the month to 13.27 pounds on the first of February. This increase was considerably smaller than took place in the same month a year ago when unusually mild weather in late January was very beneficial to milk flow.

In all major geographic regions production per cow on February 1 was appreciably greater than the 1934-43 average, with margins ranging from 4 percent in the North Atlantic States to 10 percent in the South Atlantic States. As compared with February 1, 1944, production per cow was down 4 percent in the important West North Central butter producing territory, but was higher in all other major groups of States. The increase was slight in the East North Central and South Atlantic regions, but amounted to about 4 percent in the North Atlantic, South Central and Western areas.

The percentage of milk cows reported milked on February 1, 1945 the usual low point for the season, was at the lowest level in a score of years. In crop correspondent's herds, cows milked accounted for only 64.0 percent of the milk cows on hand, compared with 64.2 percent on February 1, 1944, and the record high for the date of 67.3 percent reached only four years

ago. Only in the East North Central Region did the percentage milked approach average levels or exceed that of a year ago. In other regions the percentage milked was the smallest in at least a decade, and in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and South Central groups of States had not been lower for more than fifteen years.

With ample supplies of grain and concentrates available, farmers have been drawing upon them freely for feeding milk cows. The daily amount fed per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on February 1 averaged 5.55 pounds, about 3 percent less than on the same date of 1943, but otherwise the highest for February 1 in 14 years of record. Milk cows in these herds received an average of 42 pounds of grain and concentrates per 100 pounds of milk produced, compared with 40 pounds a year ago, 43 pounds in 1943, and an average of 38 pounds for February 1 of the 1934-43 period.

In all major regions except the South Central, the rate of feeding was higher than a year ago, reflecting both more abundant supplies of farm-grown grains and much greater ease in obtaining purchased millfeeds and concentrates. The largest percentage increase -- 11 percent -- was in the West North Central States, but in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and Western Regions the quantity fed per cow was 5 percent or more above February 1 last year. Record high rates of concentrate feeding were reported in the North Atlantic and Western Regions, and in the East North Central area the previous record set in 1943 was equaled. In the West North Central and South Atlantic States the amount fed per cow was close to record levels, but in the South Central the rate of feeding was only slightly above average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 4,146,000,000 eggs in January -- 8 percent below the record January production of last year, but 60 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Egg production was down in all parts of the country, with decreases below January last year of 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States, 7 percent in the West, 8 percent in the West North Central and 11 percent in the East North Central States.

The rate of egg production per layer during January was 1 percent less than in January last year but 31 percent above the 10-year average. It was 9.92 eggs per layer, compared with 9.98 in January last year and 7.55 for the 10-year average. The January rate of lay reached record levels in the North Atlantic, South Central and Western States, but was below the rate of last year in the North Central States.

Farm flocks had an average of 417,939,000 layers in January -- 7 percent below a year ago and the smallest number in January since 1942. Numbers of layers were below last year in all parts of the country. Decreases were 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the West North Central, 7 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States, 8 percent in the South Central and 9 percent in the West.

The number of potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms February 1 was 9 percent less than a year ago. On January 1 the number was about 10 percent less than a year earlier, which indicates that the relative disappearance of hens and pullets from flocks during January this year was less than last year. During January 27,804,000 hens and pullets moved out of farm flocks -- 19 percent less than during January last year.

Pullets not yet of laying age on February 1 totaled 28,130,000 birds -- 26 percent less than a year ago and the smallest number in 6 years of record. Numbers were below last year in all parts of the country. Decreases were 21 percent in the

West North Central, 22 percent in the South Central, 26 percent in the South Atlantic, 28 percent in the East North Central, 38 percent in the North Atlantic and 40 percent in the West.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1 1/
(Thousands)

Year	North : Atlantic	E. North : Central	W. North : Central	South : Atlantic	South : Central	Western	United : States
1943	53,684	88,762	135,944	42,833	97,140	40,404	458,767
1944	57,932	93,576	141,743	46,489	102,074	42,263	484,077
1945	53,625	85,600	131,664	41,597	91,576	37,295	441,357

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets-not-of laying age.

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

1943 1/	3,100	5,436	10,201	5,745	11,417	3,261	39,160
1944 1/	3,145	5,286	8,851	6,095	11,261	3,504	38,142
1945	1,948	3,819	7,006	4,497	8,769	2,091	28,130

1/ Revised.

BABY CHICK PURCHASES SMALLER THIS YEAR

Crop respondents on February 1 reported their intentions to purchase 4 percent fewer baby chicks (including custom-hatched chicks) this year than they bought in 1944. Some difference between intentions and actual purchase is to be expected. This difference will depend on egg prices during the hatching season and the egg-feed price relationship. In mid-January egg prices were up 18 percent from a year earlier, while the cost of the farm poultry ration was down about 2 percent.

Farmers' purchases of baby chicks in 1944 were 1 percent less than their February 1 intentions. In 1943 they exceeded their intentions by 2 percent, in 1942 by 5 percent. Intended decreases below last year are 10 percent in the West North Central and Mountain States, 8 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in New England and 4 percent in the South Central States. Intended increases are 10 percent in the Middle Atlantic, 7 percent in the South Atlantic and 6 percent in the Pacific Coast States.

Farmers reported that 74.8 percent of their chick purchases last year were straight run chicks, 20.3 percent were pullet chicks and 4.9 percent cockerels. Their reported intentions for this year are to buy 74.5 percent straight run chicks, 21.0 percent pullets and 4.5 percent cockerels. Baby chick purchases in the more commercialized areas of the New England and Pacific Coast States are expected to be 36 and 31 percent sexed pullets, respectively, compared with 47 and 34 percent in 1944.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS IN 1945
(Based upon reports from crop correspondents)

Geographic areas	Intended purchases as a % of 1944 purchases	Percent of total Baby chicks bought in 1944						Baby chicks intended in 1945		
		Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks	Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks			
New England	94	40	47	13	52	36	12			
Middle Atlantic	110	68	25	7	70	25	5			
E. N. Central	92	73	23	4	72	24	4			
W. N. Central	90	78	18	4	77	19	4			
South Atlantic	107	82	14	4	82	14	4			
E. S. Central	96	85	12	3	83	14	3			
W. S. Central	96	81	15	4	78	18	4			
Rocky Mountain	90	71	20	9	69	22	9			
Pacific Coast	106	56	34	10	64	31	5			
United States	95.8	74.8	20.3	4.9	74.5	21.0	4.5			

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Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-January averaged 41.0 cents per dozen compared with 44.5 cents a month earlier, 34.6 cents a year ago and 23.7 cents for the 10-year (1934-43) average. The December-January seasonal decrease in egg prices of 3.5 cents per dozen is in marked contrast to the sharp break of 10.3 cents during the same period last year. The December-January seasonal decrease in egg prices this year was 8 percent, compared with the 10-year average decrease of 16 percent. The demand for shell eggs was strong during January and supplies found a ready market. A year ago, however, supplies were excessive and prices dropped.

Chicken prices increased 0.1 cent per pound during the month ending January 15 compared with a seasonal decrease of 0.5 cent last year and a 10-year average increase of 0.7 cent. In mid-January chicken prices averaged 24.2 cents per pound live weight compared to 23.9 cents last year and 14.7 cents for the 10-year average. The civilian supply was inadequate because of smaller market receipts and order WFO-119 restricting the sale of chickens in the Del-Mar-Va area.

Farmers received 34.4 cents a pound for turkeys compared with 34.6 cents a month earlier and 32.4 cents a year ago.

The value of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-January was \$2.86 per 100 pounds compared with \$2.93 a year ago.

The egg-feed, chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships on January 15 were more favorable to poultrymen than either a year ago or the 10-year average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS								
Crop and State	:Condition Feb.1 1/:			Production 2/				
	:Average :			:Average: : : :Indicated				
	1938-43	1944	1945	1938-42	1942	1943	1944	
	P e r c e n t			: T h o u s a n d b o x e s				
ORANGES:								
California, all	78	82	86	41,514	44,329	51,266	55,698	
Navels & Miscellaneous 3/	79	88	82	16,661	14,241	21,071	19,500	
Valencias	77	79	89	24,854	30,088	30,895	36,198	
Florida, all	73	76	68	23,890	37,200	46,200	43,500	
Early and Midseason	4/70	78	66	13,815	19,100	25,800	22,000	
Valencias	4/70	75	71	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,500	
Texas, all 3/	73	83	82	1,852	2,550	3,550	3,850	
Arizona, all 3/	77	86	83	408	730	1,100	1,220	
Louisiana, all 3/	64	57	84	273	340	240	370	
5 States 5/	76	80	79	67,937	85,149	103,056	104,638	
TANGERINES:								
Florida	35	57	67	2,620	4,200	3,600	4,100	
All Oranges & Tangerines:								
5 States 5/	--	--	--	70,557	89,349	106,656	108,738	
GRAPEFRUIT:								
Florida, all	64	67	52	18,060	27,300	31,000	22,600	
Seedless	4/64	73	51	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,600	
Other	4/60	62	52	11,765	17,000	17,000	14,000	
Texas, all	71	72	82	10,392	17,510	17,710	20,150	
Arizona, all	75	87	74	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800	
California, all	75	77	79	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291	
Desert Valleys	--	77	82	973	1,254	1,198	1,316	
Other	--	77	77	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975	
4 States 5/	68	71	66	32,858	50,481	55,979	49,841	
LEMONS:								
California 5/	77	77	76	10,970	14,940	11,038	13,321	
LIMES:								
Florida 5/	65	72	74	75	175	190	6/ 250	

1/ Condition reported on February 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year. 2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 4/ 4-year average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ December 1 indicated production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

February 9, 1945

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/		
and	Feb. 1	Av.	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Av.	Feb. 1
Division	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	12.2	12.6	12.8	4.6	5.2	5.6
N.H.	14.4	14.6	14.9	4.7	5.2	5.5
Vt.	13.4	13.4	14.8	4.5	5.2	5.7
Mass.	17.2	16.8	17.3	6.4	6.5	7.0
Conn.	16.9	17.4	16.7	5.7	6.0	6.2
N.Y.	16.0	16.3	16.9	5.3	5.8	6.2
N.J.	19.4	18.5	19.2	8.0	8.2	8.6
Pa.	15.8	16.0	16.2	6.2	7.0	7.4
N.Atl.	15.89	15.93	16.55	5.6	6.2	6.5
Ohio	13.9	14.4	14.9	6.1	6.5	6.8
Ind.	12.5	13.8	13.9	5.8	5.4	6.2
Ill.	14.1	15.0	15.6	6.5	6.9	7.6
Mich.	16.2	16.3	16.8	5.3	5.6	6.5
Wis.	15.2	16.7	16.9	4.5	5.7	5.9
E.N.Cent.	14.64	15.73	16.01	5.4	6.0	6.5
Minn.	16.3	17.1	16.8	4.7	5.1	5.7
Iowa	13.8	15.9	15.4	6.5	6.9	7.8
Mo.	8.2	10.0	9.4	4.4	4.6	5.2
N.Dak.	11.2	12.7	12.1	3.4	4.2	5.1
S.Dak.	10.3	11.4	10.5	3.0	3.9	4.7
Nebr.	12.3	13.8	12.1	4.0	5.7	5.1
Kans.	12.8	13.8	12.8	4.2	5.1	5.6
W.N.Cent.	12.48	13.62	13.10	4.6	5.3	5.9
Md.	13.7	14.1	14.2	6.1	7.5	7.0
Va.	9.6	10.9	11.1	4.6	5.0	4.9
W.Va.	8.4	9.2	9.4	3.8	3.9	3.9
N.C.	10.1	10.8	10.6	4.7	5.3	5.3
S.C.	9.2	10.0	9.7	3.8	3.3	4.1
Ga.	8.0	8.3	8.1	3.4	3.7	4.3
S.Atl.	9.83	10.79	10.86	4.5	4.8	4.9
Ky.	9.0	9.3	9.8	5.8	5.3	5.8
Term.	8.0	8.9	8.8	4.8	4.9	5.0
Ala.	7.3	7.9	7.7	4.4	4.6	4.3
Miss..	5.6	6.3	6.1	3.5	4.2	4.1
Ark.	6.5	6.7	7.0	3.6	3.5	3.1
Okla.	8.6	8.8	9.4	3.6	3.8	4.0
Tex.	7.3	7.0	7.1	3.5	4.1	3.6
S.Cent.	7.68	7.89	8.19	3.9	4.2	4.1
Mont.	12.3	13.8	13.8	3.2	4.5	3.9
Idaho	15.2	15.5	15.5	2.5	3.5	3.8
Wyo.	11.5	13.9	13.2	2.3	2.8	3.2
Colo.	12.9	13.9	14.2	3.2	3.5	4.3
Wash.	15.2	14.8	15.8	4.4	5.3	5.8
Oreg.	13.4	12.0	12.2	3.6	4.2	4.2
Calif.	16.5	16.2	17.2	3.3	4.3	4.5
West.	14.02	14.35	14.94	3.3	4.2	4.4
U.S.	12.43	13.14	13.27	4.68	5.23	5.55

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, milk feeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)."

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as of
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JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on :		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during January :		100 layers		During January: Jan. to Dec. incl.			
Division	1944 1/	1945	1944 1/	1945	1944 1/	1945	1943 1/	1944 1/
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,464	2,306	1,587	1,556	39	36	404	398
N.H.	2,114	2,128	1,606	1,541	34	33	323	369
Vt.	1,103	1,072	1,531	1,550	17	17	167	181
Mass.	5,550	5,366	1,618	1,711	90	92	830	944
R.I.	469	461	1,513	1,519	7	7	72	80
Conn.	2,936	2,994	1,476	1,621	43	49	449	513
N.Y.	14,570	13,134	1,423	1,352	204	178	2,032	2,172
N.J.	7,020	6,774	1,265	1,327	89	90	941	1,018
Pa.	19,384	18,295	1,221	1,215	237	222	2,611	2,786
N.Atl.	55,410	52,580	1,368	1,377	760	724	7,829	8,461
Ohio	21,080	19,591	1,125	1,104	237	216	2,703	2,858
Ind.	15,445	13,956	1,119	1,020	173	142	1,984	2,041
Ill.	22,497	21,036	998	936	225	197	2,642	2,856
Mich.	12,578	11,716	1,153	1,100	145	129	1,517	1,697
Wis.	17,234	16,399	1,221	1,221	210	200	2,196	2,411
E.N.CENT.	88,834	82,698	1,114	1,069	920	884	11,042	11,863
Minn.	26,947	25,982	1,231	1,249	332	325	3,477	3,705
Iowa	34,578	32,394	1,004	1,011	347	328	3,999	4,333
Mo.	24,120	21,830	936	828	226	181	2,887	3,052
N.Dak.	5,731	5,544	887	775	51	43	637	668
S.Dak.	9,187	8,568	846	806	78	69	988	1,104
Nebr.	15,694	15,074	1,023	1,029	161	155	1,858	1,982
Kans.	17,440	15,984	1,011	980	176	157	2,170	2,221
W.N.CENT.	133,697	125,376	1,025	1,003	1,371	1,258	16,016	17,065
Del.	943	892	1,060	1,076	10	10	122	132
Md.	3,356	3,274	1,017	992	34	32	410	453
Va.	8,459	7,968	936	967	79	77	1,021	1,062
W.Va.	4,050	3,437	955	871	39	30	526	530
N.C.	11,147	10,409	586	648	65	67	1,007	1,080
S.C.	4,013	3,758	552	549	22	21	328	385
Ga.	7,062	6,446	589	601	42	39	688	703
Fla.	1,864	1,729	862	837	16	14	226	214
S.ATL.	40,894	37,913	755	765	307	290	4,328	4,559
Ky.	10,785	9,788	852	834	92	82	1,288	1,269
Tenn.	10,705	9,858	756	701	81	69	1,171	1,156
Ala.	7,369	6,456	546	567	40	37	777	730
Miss.	7,386	6,866	490	484	36	33	643	664
Ark.	8,076	7,139	446	459	36	33	755	802
La.	4,324	3,979	431	477	19	19	390	414
Okla.	13,069	12,051	880	924	115	111	1,510	1,668
Tex.	29,921	27,863	670	716	207	199	3,216	3,475
S.CENT.	91,635	84,000	676	694	619	583	9,750	10,178
Mont.	2,125	1,990	908	884	19	18	250	265
Idaho	2,452	2,116	1,042	1,073	26	23	301	326
Wyo.	858	718	918	834	8	6	106	109
Colo.	4,152	3,384	828	856	34	29	482	515
N.Mex.	1,258	1,047	806	812	10	9	144	152
Ariz.	542	460	1,175	1,023	6	5	79	72
Utah	2,400	2,357	1,066	1,224	26	29	322	379
Nev.	279	271	1,097	1,054	3	3	36	41
Wash.	5,999	5,944	1,324	1,395	79	83	943	954
Oreg.	3,402	3,241	1,215	1,262	41	41	497	508
Calif.	15,349	13,844	1,206	1,166	185	161	2,123	2,427
WEST	38,816	35,372	1,121	1,151	437	407	5,283	5,748
U.S.	449,286	417,939	998	992	4,484	4,146	54,248	57,674

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